

fleet's madness. It must in fairness be premised that they appear in journals that are unduly hostile to Russia.

The Cherbourg correspondent of the *Daily Mail* asserts that he went alongside the Russian transport *Katal*, which was taking water there, and handed to a sailor a telegram he had received announcing that the Baltic fleet had done.

The sailor took the telegram. When he returned he was followed by a superior officer, who shouted in French: "To whom is this telegram addressed?" The correspondent replied: "Me," adding, "You see it says that the Baltic fleet sunk two English fishing vessels."

"I am glad to hear it," responded the Russian, at whose side the commander of the *Kital* was then standing.

The correspondent, thinking that he had misunderstood, asked the officer to repeat his remark. "So much the better," shouted the officer, "Let them all sink. That's what we say."

"And," says the correspondent, "from the defiant look in his eyes I could see that he meant it."

The correspondent later took Paris newspapers containing the details on board the Russian torpedo boats. The officers all said they had not fired a shot since they left. Possibly another division of the fleet had. None of them expressed the least regret on learning of the affair.

EXCUSES IN ST. PETERSBURG.

The St. Petersburg correspondents of the *Daily Mail* and *Telegraph* indicate that the incident is apparently regarded as of small consequence by the commanders of the Baltic fleet, since not a single report has been received from them on the subject, although they have had abundant opportunities for telegraphing from British or French ports. In some official quarters in St. Petersburg there even seems an inclination to justify the act.

A general who was present at the Foreign Office while the *Daily Mail* correspondent was making inquiries said that probably Admiral Rojestvensky had some reason for firing. Perhaps the vessels had disregarded his signals, and he assumed that they were manned by Japanese, who were trying to lay mines. How was it, he asked, that the fleet was not troubled by fishermen in Danish or German waters? Moreover, it was impossible for 150 boats to be fishing in one place. They must have had other purposes.

KING SENDS SYMPATHY TO HULL.

Calls Act of the Russian Baltic Fleet Unwarrantable.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Oct. 24.—Lord Knollys, the King's private secretary, telegraphed to the Mayor of Hull this afternoon: "The King commands me to say that he has heard with profound sorrow of the unwarrantable action which has been committed against the North Sea fishing fleet, and asks you to express the deepest sympathy of the Queen and his Majesty with the families of those who suffered in this most lamentable occurrence."

HULL'S PROTEST.
The Mayor of Hull sent the following telegram to Prime Minister Balfour this morning:

"The greatest indignation prevails here at the action taken upon the Hull fishers, resulting in the loss of valuable lives. We appeal to the Government to take the speediest and strongest measures possible to insure full redress and complete security from further Russian outrages."

Sir Seymour King, member of Parliament for Hull, called at the Foreign Office to-day, as did Dr. Jackson, the legal representative of the owners of the Gamecock fleet of trawlers. Dr. Jackson had no statement to make for publication. Sir Seymour said it was a most monstrous thing for the Russians to leave a ship, as they were reported to have done, and to watch for hours the damage they had occasioned, without lowering a boat to the assistance of their victims. He said:

"There can be no excuse for the attack. According to authentic information that we have received the Russian fleet was visible for some time before the fishermen were fired upon."

"The line of the Russian ships, it is believed, was composed of colliers, not of warships, as at first supposed. They steamed right through the fishing fleet."

"When they had passed, the fishermen, who were visible in the morning, saw a signal flash from the leading ship of the port division. Thereupon the two lines changed course and formed in one line so as to bring the trawlers on the starboard quarter. Without the slightest warning a broadside was then fired, after which the fleet steered to the southward."

BALFOUR'S PROMISE.

Prime Minister Balfour, replying to the message from the Mayor of Hull, said: "You may have full confidence in the Government's action."

King Edward has sent 200 guineas to the families of the men who were killed or wounded by the Russian fire.

RUSSIANS PROBABLY IN PANIC.

Most Charitable View in Washington of the North Sea Affair.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—While the State Department cherishes the hope that early amends by Russia will relieve the outraged feelings of Great Britain over the amazing attack upon a British fishing fleet by the Russian Baltic squadron, it regards the affair as deplorable in every aspect and full of ugly possibilities.

After a day's consideration of the incident the view taken by the officials to-night was more serious than when the news was first received. There was such a wantonness in the attack, it was maintained for twenty minutes with such murderous intent, and the victims were left with such heartless disregard of life and property, that it felt that the Russian Government may be at a loss to give the satisfaction which Great Britain may rightly expect.

FISHING BOATS EASILY RECOGNIZED.
Officials at the State Department and the Navy Department were free in their comments upon the affair. They confessed their inability to account for the mental attitude of the Russian commander and the Captains of the several war vessels, in view of all the circumstances surrounding the case. On its face, the firing upon the fishing boats was a piece of stupidity of which the commander of a modern naval vessel should be incapable.

Assuming that the Russian Admiral and his commanders were in their sober senses, which some of the officials here are inclined to doubt, they must surely have been acquainted with the international regulations governing the fishing fleets in the North Sea. These regulations were adopted in

international conference, and are published in all languages.

They prescribe the number and kind of lights to be shown by steam and sail vessels engaged in fishing and give in minute detail the rules guiding such vessels when under way, trawling, line fishing and lying-to. These regulations control the movements of vessels under all flags in the region north of Cape Finisterre, which is frequented by thousands of vessels belonging to the countries lying on those coasts.

Navy officers cannot understand how the Russian officers could have mistaken these vessels for Japanese torpedo boats, since it appears that the lights were displayed according to regulations, and the fishing fleet was in that part of the North Sea frequented by it.

RUSSIANS MUST HAVE BEEN IN PANIC.

The State Department is chiefly concerned over the incident in so far as it may serve as the means of embroiling European governments in the Far Eastern troubles. It has been the hope of the United States Government that the hostilities between Japan and Russia will be confined to remote and sparsely populated regions, where the chances of dragging in other Powers would be small. Assurances were given by Japan, it is understood, that there would be no hostile demonstration in European waters against the Russian fleet now on its way to Asia.

The United States Government was not prepared for the disclosure of the Russian state of mind as displayed by the Baltic fleet.

The frantic assault upon the fishing vessels revealed what seems to have been the fact, that the Russians were in a state of apprehension bordering upon panic. In the light of that attack it now appears that the Russians accepted as probably true the rumors that Japan had secretly conveyed torpedo boats to the North Sea for the purpose of waylaying and destroying the Baltic fleet. These rumors were thoroughly discredited both here and in England, but at St. Petersburg there was, it now appears, a disposition to attribute an almost Satanic enterprise and malevolence to the Japanese.

CHANCES OF TROUBLE.

"It is useless to speculate upon the possibilities of trouble growing out of this incident," said an official of prominence to-day. "It is sufficient to say that they are numerous and of the gravest character. We hope, however, that some reasonable explanation may be given by the Russian Admiral, though it is difficult to conjecture wherein a reasonable excuse may be offered for the act of last Saturday morning. The officers and men of the Russian navy are notoriously hard drinkers, which may explain, though not excuse, the mystifying attack upon the British fishermen. If it should develop that drunkenness was at the bottom of the affair the question arises whether it is not the duty of all the Powers to put a stop to the journey of the Baltic fleet before further havoc is wrought."

"Indeed, such a question might with propriety be propounded now, granting that the officers were sober and suffering merely from a panic that made them frantic. The gross stupidity of their performance, to put it mildly, at once rouses doubts of their competency. Is the commerce of any nation in the path of this Baltic monster to be destroyed for no other reason than that every vessel encountered is suspected to be a Japanese enemy?"

ADMIRAL SHOULD BE RECALLED.

"The lead that the Russian Government could do, it would seem, would be to disavow the act, make proper apologies and financial amends to Great Britain, and recall Admiral Rojestvensky. An avowal of good faith, if the fleet is to be permitted to steam around the world some satisfactory assurance should be given that it will not repeat, on a larger scale, its folly of last Saturday. In this respect the United States is as greatly interested in the affair as Great Britain."

"No steps have been taken, so far as we know, toward calling Russia to account in this matter, beyond the action taken to-day by Great Britain. None will be taken, probably, pending the reply of Russia, and a full explanation of the North Sea incident. We sincerely hope that the explanation may be forthcoming and assurances given, upon which all nations may rely, that no further outbreaks of such murderous character will occur."

SOME EXCUSES OFFERED.

Some of the younger officers in the Navy Department expressed the opinion to-day that the Russian commander was not to be too severely blamed for firing upon the fishing fleet. They recalled several experiences with the late war with Spain in which American vessels narrowly missed being fired upon by the Spanish fleet, and the confusion of darkness and difficulty of exchanging signals. The safety of the fleet, they argued, was the first duty of the Russian Admiral, and the approach of many small vessels through the mist might well have served to arouse the gravest apprehension, having in mind the reports that Japanese torpedo boats had been secretly despatched to the English coast for the very purpose of destroying the fleet.

One of the officers who had been made at the time of the trip through the North Sea on board of American warships, took an entirely different view of the matter.

"The Russian officers had merely to read the international regulations to prevent them from making the fearful blunder they made. The North Sea is filled with small shipping. The steam trawlers which were fired upon are a familiar sight. They do not resemble in the remotest degree a torpedo vessel. The fishermen look much like the fishermen who fish off the Massachusetts coast. They have their engines and smokestack far astern and their bows are high out of water."

"The lights they are required to carry are described in the regulations, and in addition to these lights they may make flares when in danger of being run down. The British fishermen on this occasion did make those flares and displayed their lights according to regulation. It was, for the Russian attack, it can be accounted for only on the theory that there was drunkenness aboard, or such a state of mortal terror as to incapacitate them in command."

FRANCE AMAZED.

Foreign Office Unable to See Excuse for Russian Fleet's Act.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
PARIS, Oct. 24.—The Foreign Office is surprised and in a state of consternation over the attack of the Russian Baltic fleet upon the English fishing boats. An official said to-day that it was inexplicable. Even if there had seemed to be any reason to suspect the character of the boats, why did not the Russian Admiral utilize his torpedo boats for reconnoitering purposes?

It is understood that Germany and France have instructed their fishing boats to give the Russian ships a wide berth.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

Johns, 100 Broadway, New York. YOUNG'S OINTMENT will cure you in 10 to 15 days. 50c.—ADV.

CARNEGIE'S BESSEMER MEDAL.

HONOR CONFERRED BY IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE.

First Medal Here in 14 Years of International Body—No End in Sight of Demand for Product—New Sources of Metal Supply the Need of the Day.

The Iron and Steel Institute, which began yesterday the first annual meeting it had held in this country in fourteen years, and the second one it has ever held here, made its first session memorable by the presentation to Andrew Carnegie of the Bessemer gold medal, considered one of the highest honors that can be paid to anybody for achievements in the industrial world. The presentation and the opening ceremonies of the session were held in the evening in the state dining hall in Sherry's, and were followed by a reception and ball, the dancing beginning at 10 o'clock.

The presentation of the medal to Mr. Carnegie was the last feature on the programme and the presentation speech was made by Sir James Scott, Bart., one of the most distinguished of the British attendants at the meeting. Sir James in his presentation speech dwelt at length upon Mr. Carnegie's achievements in the iron and steel industry and spoke of a visit he made to the Pittsburgh Steel Works many years ago with Mr. Carnegie as his guide, when in response to a question Mr. Carnegie confessed that he had never understood the intricate machinery employed in the works, but said he did believe he understood the man who was behind the machinery and running it. Taking this as his text, Sir James spoke of Mr. Carnegie's general attitude toward inventors and others who had been of such vital importance in building up the iron and steel industry.

Mr. Carnegie, in accepting the medal, replied somewhat briefly, but with evident feeling, saying among other things that there were kinds of men—the man who did great things and did not get credit for it, the man who did great things and did get credit for it and the man who got credit for about ten times more than he ever did, and to this last category Mr. Carnegie modestly assigned himself. He did give himself credit, however, for the possession of the Bessemer medal, and quoted the epitaph which several times he has said he wanted placed on his tomb— "Here lies one who knew how to get around him cleverer than himself."

"I hope to hold this medal," he concluded, "and pass it on to my descendants as I have passed it on to you—pure gold and untarnished."

The Bessemer medal was established by the great inventor in 1873 and has been conferred upon a number of men who have made important contributions to the iron and steel industry. It is a gold medal, and the recipient is entitled to a certificate of honor, which is a document of great value. The medal is named after the great inventor, and is a symbol of the highest honor in the iron and steel industry.

The only man to receive the medal in 1890 was the late Mr. Carnegie. He was the first man to receive the medal, and he was the only man to receive it in 1890. The medal was then given to Mr. Carnegie, and he was the only man to receive it in 1890.

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Persons contemplating the purchase of a piano, either for Christmas presents or for their own use, should see

THE NEW Pianola Piano

"The First Complete Piano"

"BEFORE making their selection."

The Pianola Piano is on continuous display at the Aeolian Hall, 115 West 42nd St., New York City.

THE AEOLIAN CO., 115 West 42nd St., New York City.

KUROPATKIN'S DANGER.

Position of the Two Armies as Viewed in Japanese Capital.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

TOKIO, Oct. 24.—The Japan Mail states that the active movements of the Japanese army ended on Oct. 16. Gen. Sakharoff's report of the repeated repulse of Japanese troops on the night of Oct. 17 is explained, according to the *Mail*, by the exaggerated natural to a defeated commander, who is therefore nervous. The forces mentioned by Gen. Sakharoff were only engaged in making reconnaissances.

The paper says that the present programme of the Russians is to strengthen their units in view of an impending Japanese attack. They are massing their troops, especially on the right, where the situation is really critical. Gen. Oku's left has considerably advanced and threatens the railway and the Great Mandarin road from Shapou to Mukden.

Gen. Kuropatkin must strain every nerve to oppose the Japanese advance. His left is at Prennuplan, twenty-six miles east of the chief bridgehead of the Hun River. It is a line of retreat of the Russian left is along the road to Fushan, twenty-seven miles east of Mukden. Thus the line is almost entirely to the side of the line of communication. If the Russian right is forced eastward Mukden will be uncovered and a large part of the army placed in jeopardy.

Apparently it would be more advantageous for the Russians to fall back to the Hun River. It is a formidable line, and the Hun River is a formidable line.

It is said that the War Department intends to employ motor cars in Manchuria to convey light baggage.

The Senate yesterday decided to curtail the estimates of the various departments for the next year by 80,000,000 yen.

The total number of Russian prisoners in Japan is 3,000.

At the instance of M. Uchida, the Japanese minister at Peking, the Chinese government has agreed to allow the Russian minister, a protest against the use of Chinese clothing by the Russian troops in the vicinity of Mukden.

The press, commenting upon the departure of Prince Fushimi, special imperial commissioner to the St. Louis exposition, for the United States, says his visit is significant, and expresses the hope that it will be a success.

The report says that the action of the United States court in making an investigation of this lynching may be regarded as "outside interference," but that it is evident that something must be done to stop the frequent lynching and outbreaks of anarchy in this region, and that people should regard the action of the United States court with favor to bring mob law to an end.

The report says: "Punishment must be inflicted upon those who participated in mobs. Our people must stand steadfast and firm for law and order, for without these there is no security or protection for the life, character, person or property of our children. The white people of this section feel that they owe a duty to the negro race. The law must be indicated, order maintained and anarchy punished."

Judge Jones addressed the Grand Jury and said he was willing for the eighty-five millions of people in the United States to pass judgment on the righteousness of the Grand Jury's action.

Foreign Tongues in England.

W. D. Howells in *Harper's Weekly*.

What strikes the American constantly in England is the homogeneity of the people. We have the foreigner so much with us that we miss him when we come to our own country. The foreigner is a part of our life. We are a part of the world. We are a part of the world. We are a part of the world.

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TAFT'S ANSWER TO PARKER.

HE TELLS THE HISTORY OF WINNING THE PHILIPPINES.

The Union League Club of Brooklyn Greets Secretary of War—No Reference to the Obedience Ticket Made—The Reason for Not Giving Up the Islands.

Secretary of War William H. Taft was the guest of the Union League Club in Brooklyn last night and delivered a stirring address on the Philippines at the Clermont Avenue Hotel under the club's auspices. The meeting was one of the largest and most enthusiastic of the campaign, equaling the great demonstration in honor of Senator Fairbanks last week. The Union Leaguers to the number of 800, each carrying a small American flag and headed by a band, marched from the clubhouse in Grant Square to the rink, Major Fred E. Ebbelen, former Deputy Police Commissioner, being the grand marshal. They got a great ovation on entering the hall. President Fred E. Gibson of the club was chairman of the meeting.

The meeting was unmarred by a single reference to the State ticket, none of the speakers introducing a discordant note by urging the support of the Obedience ticket. Secretary Taft got a big welcome on his entrance, and was cheered when he introduced by Chairman Gibson. He was listened to throughout his address with great interest, and frequently interrupted with applause. He said in part:

"I am here only to talk about a subject in which I hope you have an interest and concerning which, until Judge Parker spoke the other day, I thought I had some information. I want to talk to you, and if you will bear with me, I will attempt to describe to you a recent student of conditions in the islands, but what it was given me to learn and see in those far off gems of the Pacific. It is exceedingly interesting to describe the conditions in the Philippine Islands, and to an American audience, because the conditions are so different from anything that an American audience is likely to have experienced."

"The islands were discovered in 1521 by Magellan. They were settled in 1565 by La Gaspe under the direction of Philip II. They were not settled as a colony, but as a Christian mission."

"The present Filipinos—seven miles of them—are the only Christians in the Orient. They are the only Christians in the world. And that is a most important thing, considering the problem which we have to solve there. Our English friends and our Dutch friends look upon our islands and our policy in the islands, that of leaving the Filipinos to become a self-governing people, as an experiment, like the Filipinos people to the people with whom they have had to do in the Malay States and in India. The reason why we have founded, because two million people of the Philippine Islands are sincere Christians; whereas, in India and in the Malay States, the people are Mohammedans and Buddhists, people who look with disdain upon Christianity, and upon the ideals and upon European and American progress."

"Now, the Spanish priests regarded these people as their wards, and they treated them as such. They did not encourage in the islands the development of the islands, because they knew that in Peru and in Mexico the opening of mines had led to the greatest cruelty and the greatest barbarism to the natives of those countries."

"In 1870, you remember, the Suez Canal was completed, and the Spanish fleet brought within thirty days of Spain. That led to the coming of a great many Spaniards into the islands just at the time when there was a republican movement in Spain, and they were a republic there right on for about three months."

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